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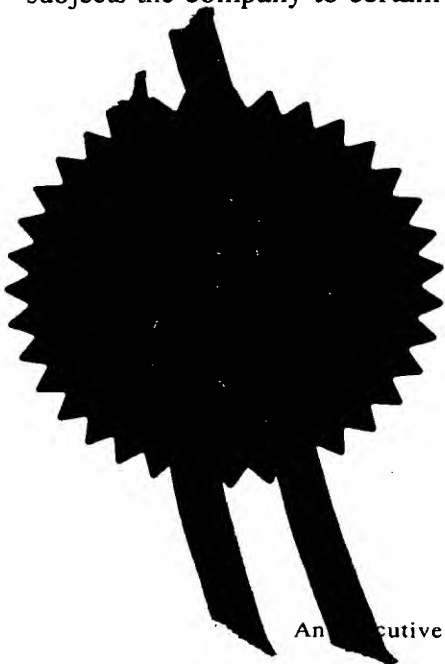
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| 1. Your Reference | GL/MLR/PG3775 | | |
| 2. Patent applicant (The Patent office) | 9920909.0 | | |
| 3. Full name, address and postcode of the or of each applicant (underline all surnames) | - 3 SEP 1999 GLAXO GROUP LIMITED GLAXO WELLCOME HOUSE BERKELEY AVENUE GREENFORD MIDDLESEX UB6 ONN GB | | |
| Patents ADP number (if you know it) | | | |
| If the applicant is a corporate body, give the country/state of its corporation | GB | 473587002 | |
| 4. Title of the invention | CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS | | |
| 5. Name of your agent (if you know one) | MARION L REES (SEE CONTINUATION SHEET) | | |
| "Address for service" in the United Kingdom to which all correspondence should be sent (including the postcode) | GLAXO WELLCOME PLC GLAXO WELLCOME HOUSE, BERKELEY AVENUE GREENFORD, MIDDLESEX UB6 ONN, GB | | |
| Patents ADP number (if you know it) | 7439227001 | | |
| 6. If you are declaring priority from one or more earlier patent applications, give the country and date of filing of the or of each of these earlier applications and (if you know it) the or each application number | Country | Priority application number (if you know it) | Date of Filing (day / month / year) |
| 7. If this application is divided or otherwise derived from an earlier UK application, give the number and the filing date of the earlier application | Number of earlier application | | Date of filing (day / month / year) |
| 8. Is a statement of inventorship and of right to grant a patent required in support of this request? (Answer yes if: a) any applicant named in part 3 is not an inventor, or b) there is an inventor who is not named as an applicant, or c) any named applicant is a corporate body. | YES | | |

See note (d))

Patents Form 1/77

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| Description | 31 |
| Claim(s) | 6 |
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10. If you are also filing any of the following, state how many against each item

Priority Documents

Translations of priority documents

Statement of inventorship and right to grant of a patent (*Patents Form 7/77*)

Request for preliminary examination and search (*Patent Form 9/77*)

Request for substantive examination (*Patent Form 10/77*)

Any other documents
(please specify)

11. I/We request the grant of a patent on the basis of this application

Signature  03 September 1999
MARION L REES
AGENT FOR THE APPLICANTS

12. Name and daytime telephone number of person to contact in the United Kingdom
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0181-966 8685

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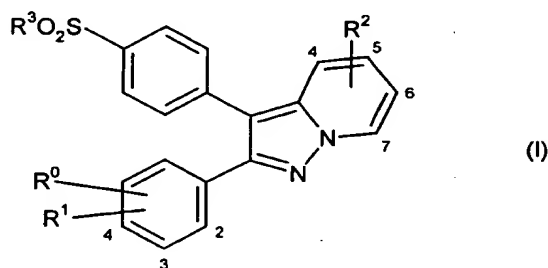
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CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS

This invention relates to pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridine derivatives, to processes for their preparation, to pharmaceutical compositions containing them and to their use in medicine.

5 The enzyme cyclooxygenase (COX) has recently been discovered to exist in two isoforms, COX-1 and COX-2. COX-1 corresponds to the originally identified constitutive enzyme while COX-2 is rapidly and readily inducible by a number of agents including mitogens, endotoxin, hormones, cytokines and growth factors. Prostaglandins generated by the action of COX have both physiological and
10 pathological roles. It is generally believed that COX-1 is responsible for the important physiological functions such as maintenance of gastrointestinal integrity and renal blood flow. In contrast the inducible form, COX-2, is believed to be responsible for the pathological effects of prostaglandins where rapid induction of the enzyme occurs in response to such agents as inflammatory
15 agents, hormones, growth factors and cytokines. A selective inhibitor of COX-2 would therefore have anti-inflammatory, anti-pyretic and analgesic properties, without the potential side effects associated with inhibition of COX-1. We have now found a novel group of compounds which are both potent and selective inhibitors of COX-2.

20 The invention thus provides the compounds of formula (I)



and pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives thereof in which:

R^0 and R^1 are independently selected from H, halogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, or C_{1-6} alkoxy substituted by one or more fluorine atoms;

Additional Agents
(See Page 1 No. 5)

NAME(S)

Alan HESKETH
Michael ATKINSON
Karen CRAWLEY
Peter I. DOLTON
Hugh B. DAWSON
Wendy Anne FILLER
Ruth Elizabeth HACKETT
Catriona MacLeod HAMMER
Audrey HAMMETT
Graham M.H. LANE
Stephanie Anne LEAROYD
Helen Kaye QUILLIN
Michael A REED
Marion REES
Michael John STOTT
Andrew J. TEUTEN
Rachel M. THORNLEY
Janis Florence VOLCKMAN

ADDRESS

Glaxo Wellcome plc
Glaxo Wellcome House
Berkeley Avenue
Greenford
Middlesex
UB6 ONN
Great Britain

R^2 is H, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkyl substituted by one or more fluorine atoms, C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{1-6} hydroxyalkyl, SC_{1-6} alkyl, $C(O)H$, $C(O)C_{1-6}$ alkyl, C_{1-6} alkylsulphonyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy substituted by one or more fluorine atoms; and

R^3 is C_{1-6} alkyl or NH_2 .

5 By pharmaceutically acceptable derivative is meant any pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, ester or amide, or salt or solvate of such ester or amide, of the compounds of formula (I), or any other compound which upon administration to the recipient is capable of providing (directly or indirectly) a compound of formula (I) or an active metabolite or residue thereof.

10 It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that the compounds of formula (I) may be modified to provide pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives thereof at any of the functional groups in the compounds. Of particular interest as such derivatives are compounds modified at the benzenesulphonamide function to provide metabolically labile benzenesulphonamides.

15 Acylated benzenesulphonamide derivatives are of especial interest. Examples of such benzenesulphonamide derivatives include:

N-alkylcarbonylbenzenesulphonamides;

N-alkoxyalkylcarbonylbenzenesulphonamides;

N-alkoxycarbonylbenzenesulphonamides;

20 N-arylcarbonylbenzenesulphonamides;

N-alkoxycarbonylalkylcarbonylbenzenesulphonamides

N-carboxylalkylcarbonylbenzenesulphonamides

N-alkylcarbonyloxyalkylcarbonylbenzenesulphonamides;

N-alkylaminoalkylcarbonylbenzenesulphonamides; and

25 N-dialkylaminoalkylcarbonylbenzenesulphonamides.

With reference to such benzenesulphonamide derivatives, and by way of example only, alkyl may be C_{1-6} alkyl or C_{1-6} alkyl substituted by one or more halogen (e.g. chlorine) atoms; alkoxy may be C_{1-6} alkoxy or C_{1-6} alkoxy substituted by one or more halogen (e.g. chlorine) atoms; and aryl may be

30 phenyl or substituted phenyl.

It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that the pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives of the compounds of formula (I) may be derivatised at more than one position.

5 It will be further appreciated by those skilled in the art that benzenesulphonamide derivatives of formula (I) may be useful as intermediates in the preparation of compounds of formula (I), or as pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives of formula (I), or both.

10 It will be appreciated that, for pharmaceutical use, the salts referred to above will be the physiologically acceptable salts, but other salts may find use, for example in the preparation of compounds of formula (I) and the physiologically acceptable salts thereof.

15 Suitable pharmaceutically acceptable salts include: acid addition salts formed with inorganic or organic acids, preferably inorganic acids, e.g. hydrochlorides, hydrobromides and sulphates; and alkali metal salts, formed from addition of alkali metal bases, such as alkali metal hydroxides, e.g. sodium salts.

The term halogen is used to represent fluorine, chlorine, bromine or iodine.

The term 'alkyl' as a group or part of a group means a straight or branched chain alkyl group, for example a methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, i-propyl, n-butyl, s-butyl or t-butyl group.

20 In one aspect of the invention R^0 is at the 3- or 4- position of the phenyl ring, as defined in formula (I).

In another aspect of the invention R^2 is at the 6- position of the pyrazolopyridine ring, as defined in formula (I).

25 In another aspect of the invention R^0 and R^1 are independently H, halogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, or C_{1-6} alkoxy.

In another aspect of the invention R^2 is C_{1-6} alkyl substituted by one or more fluorine atoms.

In another aspect of the invention R^3 is C_{1-3} alkyl or NH_2 .

Within the invention there is provided one group of compounds of formula (I) (group A) wherein: R^0 and R^1 are independently H, halogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, or C_{1-6} alkoxy; R^2 is C_{1-3} alkyl substituted by one or more fluorine atoms; and R^3 is C_{1-3} alkyl or NH_2 .

- 5 Within group A, there is provided a further group of compounds (group A1) wherein: R^0 and R^1 are independently H, F, Cl, C_{1-3} alkyl (e.g. methyl), or C_{1-3} alkoxy (e.g. ethoxy); R^2 is C_{1-3} alkyl substituted by one or more fluorine atoms (e.g. trifluoromethyl); and R^3 is methyl or NH_2 .

- 10 Within group A1, there is provided a further group of compounds (group A2) wherein: R^0 is F, Cl, or C_{1-3} alkyl (e.g. methyl) or C_{1-3} alkoxy (e.g. ethoxy); R^1 is H; R^2 is C_{1-3} alkyl substituted by one or more fluorine atoms (e.g. trifluoromethyl); and R^3 is methyl or NH_2 .

- 15 Within groups A, A1 and A2 there are provided further groups of compounds wherein R^0 is at the 3- or 4- position of the phenyl ring, and R^2 is at the 6- position of the pyrazolopyridine ring, as defined in formula (I).

It is to be understood that the present invention encompasses all isomers of the compounds of formula (I) and their pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives, including all geometric, tautomeric and optical forms, and mixtures thereof (e.g. racemic mixtures).

- 20 In one aspect the invention provides the following compounds:

4-[2-(3-fluoro-phenyl)-6-trifluoromethyl-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]-benzenesulfonamide;

2-(3-fluoro-phenyl)-3-(4-methanesulfonyl-phenyl)-6-trifluoromethyl-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridine;

- 25 4-[2-(4-ethoxy-phenyl)-6-trifluoromethyl-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]-benzenesulfonamide;

4-[2-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-6-trifluoromethyl-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]-benzenesulfonamide;

- 30 2-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-3-(4-methanesulfonyl-phenyl)-6-trifluoromethyl-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridine;

4-(2-phenyl-6-trifluoromethyl-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl)-benzenesulfonamide;

3-(4-methanesulfonyl-phenyl)-2-phenyl-6-trifluoromethyl-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridine;

4-[2-(4-methyl-phenyl)-6-trifluoromethyl-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]-benzenesulfonamide;
and pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives thereof.

In another aspect the invention provides the following compounds:

- 5 N-acetyl-4-[2-(3-fluorophenyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]benzenesulfonamide;
N-acetyl-4-[2-(4-ethoxyphenyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]benzenesulfonamide;
N-acetyl-4-[2-phenyl-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]benzenesulfonamide;
10 sodium salt of N-acetyl-4-[2-(3-fluorophenyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]benzenesulfonamide;
4-[2-(3-fluorophenyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]-N-(2-methoxyacetyl)benzenesulfonamide;
15 4-[2-(3-fluorophenyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]-N-propionylbenzenesulfonamide;
4-[2-(3-fluorophenyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]-N-isobutyrylbenzenesulfonamide;
N-benzoyl-4-[2-(3-fluorophenyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]benzenesulfonamide;
20 methyl 4-[(4-[2-(3-fluorophenyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]phenyl)sulfonyl]amino-4-oxobutanoate;
4-[(4-[2-(3-fluorophenyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]phenyl)sulfonyl]amino-4-oxobutanoic acid;
25 4-[2-(3-fluorophenyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]-N-pentanoylbenzenesulfonamide;
2-[(4-[2-(3-fluorophenyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]phenyl)sulfonyl]amino-2-oxoethyl acetate;
N-acetyl-4-[2-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]benzenesulfonamide;
30 N-(2-chloroacetyl)-4-[2-(3-fluorophenyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]benzenesulfonamide;
N-[2-(diethylamino)acetyl]-4-[2-(3-fluorophenyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]benzenesulfonamide;

methyl {4-[2-(3-fluorophenyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]phenyl}sulfonylcarbamate; and
tert-butyl {4-[2-(3-fluorophenyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]phenyl}sulfonylcarbamate.

- 5 Compounds of the invention are potent and selective inhibitors of COX-2. This activity is illustrated by their ability to selectively inhibit COX-2 over COX-1.

10 In view of their selective COX-2 inhibitory activity, the compounds of the present invention are of interest for use in human and veterinary medicine, particularly in the treatment of the pain (both chronic and acute), fever and inflammation of a variety of conditions and diseases mediated by selective inhibition of COX-2. Such conditions and diseases are well known in the art and include rheumatic fever; symptoms associated with influenza or other viral infections, such as the common cold; lower back and neck pain; headache; toothache; sprains and strains; myositis; neuropathic pain (e.g. neuralgia, such as post herpetic
15 neuralgia, trigeminal neuralgia and sympathetically maintained pain); synovitis; arthritis, including rheumatoid arthritis; degenerative joint diseases, including osteoarthritis; gout and ankylosing spondylitis; tendinitis; bursitis; skin related conditions, such as psoriasis, eczema, burns and dermatitis; injuries, such as sports injuries and those arising from surgical and dental procedures.

- 20 The compounds of the invention are also useful for the treatment of other conditions mediated by selective inhibition of COX-2.

For example, the compounds of the invention inhibit cellular and neoplastic transformation and metastatic tumour growth and hence are useful in the treatment of certain cancerous diseases, such as colonic cancer.

- 25 Compounds of the invention also prevent neuronal injury by inhibiting the generation of neuronal free radicals (and hence oxidative stress) and therefore are of use in the treatment of stroke; epilepsy; and epileptic seizures (including grand mal, petit mal, myoclonic epilepsy and partial seizures).

- 30 Compounds of the invention also inhibit prostanoid-induced smooth muscle contraction and hence are of use in the treatment of dysmenorrhoea and premature labour.

Compounds of the invention inhibit inflammatory processes and therefore are of use in the treatment of asthma, allergic rhinitis and respiratory distress syndrome; gastrointestinal conditions such as inflammatory bowel disease, Chron's disease, gastritis, irritable bowel syndrome and ulcerative colitis; and the inflammation in such diseases as vascular disease, migraine, periarteritis nodosa, thyroiditis, aplastic anemia, Hodgkin's disease, sclerodoma, type I diabetes, myasthenia gravis, multiple sclerosis, sarcoidosis, nephrotic syndrome, Bechet's syndrome, polymyositis, gingivitis, conjunctivitis and myocardial ischemia.

Compounds of the invention are also useful in the treatment of ophthalmic diseases such as retinitis, retinopathies, uveitis and of acute injury to the eye tissue.

Compounds of the invention are also useful for the treatment of cognitive disorders such as dementia, particularly degenerative dementia (including senile dementia, Alzheimer's disease, Pick's disease, Huntington's chorea, Parkinson's disease and Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease), and vascular dementia (including multi-infarct dementia), as well as dementia associated with intracranial space occupying lesions, trauma, infections and related conditions (including HIV infection), metabolism, toxins, anoxia and vitamin deficiency; and mild cognitive impairment associated with ageing, particularly Age Associated Memory Impairment.

According to a further aspect of the invention, we provide a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative thereof for use in human or veterinary medicine.

According to another aspect of the invention, we provide a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative thereof for use in the treatment of a condition which is mediated by selective inhibition of COX-2.

According to a further aspect of the invention, we provide a method of treating a human or animal subject suffering from a condition which is mediated by selective inhibition of COX-2 which comprises administering to said subject an effective amount of a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative.

According to a further aspect of the invention, we provide a method of treating a human or animal subject suffering from an inflammatory disorder, which method comprises administering to said subject an effective amount of a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative thereof.

- 5 According to another aspect of the invention, we provide the use of a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative thereof for the manufacture of a therapeutic agent for the treatment of a condition which is mediated by selective inhibition of COX-2.

- 10 According to another aspect of the invention, we provide the use of a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative thereof for the manufacture of a therapeutic agent for the treatment of an inflammatory disorder.

- 15 It is to be understood that reference to treatment includes both treatment of established symptoms and prophylactic treatment, unless explicitly stated otherwise.

- 20 It will be appreciated that the compounds of the invention may advantageously be used in conjunction with one or more other therapeutic agents. Examples of suitable agents for adjunctive therapy include pain relievers such as a glycine antagonist, a sodium channel inhibitor (e.g. lamotrigine), a substance P antagonist (e.g. an NK₁ antagonist), acetaminophen or phenacetin; a matrix metalloproteinase inhibitor; a nitric oxide synthase (NOS) inhibitor (e.g. an iNOS or an nNOS inhibitor); an inhibitor of the release, or action, of tumour necrosis factor α ; an antibody therapy (e.g. a monoclonal antibody therapy); a stimulant, including caffeine; an H₂-antagonist, such as ranitidine; a proton pump inhibitor, such as omeprazole; an antacid, such as aluminium or magnesium hydroxide; an antifatulent, such as simethicone; a decongestant, such as phenylephrine, phenylpropanolamine, pseudoephedrine, oxymetazoline, epinephrine, naphazoline, xylometazoline, propylhexedrine, or levo-desoxyephedrine; an antitussive, such as codeine, hydrocodone, carmiphen, carbetapentane, or dextromethorphan; a diuretic; or a sedating or non-sedating antihistamine. It is to be understood that the present invention covers the use of a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative thereof in combination with one or more other therapeutic agents.
- 25
- 30

The compounds of formula (I) and their pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives are conveniently administered in the form of pharmaceutical compositions. Thus, in another aspect of the invention, we provide a pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative thereof adapted for use in human or veterinary medicine. Such compositions may conveniently be presented for use in conventional manner in admixture with one or more physiologically acceptable carriers or excipients.

The compounds of formula (I) and their pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives may be formulated for administration in any suitable manner. They may, for example, be formulated for topical administration or administration by inhalation or, more preferably, for oral, transdermal or parenteral administration. The pharmaceutical composition may be in a form such that it can effect controlled release of the compounds of formula (I) and their pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives.

For oral administration, the pharmaceutical composition may take the form of, for example, tablets (including sub-lingual tablets), capsules, powders, solutions, syrups or suspensions prepared by conventional means with acceptable excipients.

For transdermal administration, the pharmaceutical composition may be given in the form of a transdermal patch, such as a transdermal iontophoretic patch.

For parenteral administration, the pharmaceutical composition may be given as an injection or a continuous infusion (e.g. intravenously, intravascularly or subcutaneously). The compositions may take such forms as suspensions, solutions or emulsions in oily or aqueous vehicles and may contain formulatory agents such as suspending, stabilising and/or dispersing agents. For administration by injection these may take the form of a unit dose presentation or as a multidose presentation preferably with an added preservative.

Alternatively for parenteral administration the active ingredient may be in powder form for reconstitution with a suitable vehicle.

The compounds of the invention may also be formulated as a depot preparation. Such long acting formulations may be administered by implantation (for example

subcutaneously or intramuscularly) or by intramuscular injection. Thus, for example, the compounds of the invention may be formulated with suitable polymeric or hydrophobic materials (for example as an emulsion in an acceptable oil) or ion exchange resins, or as sparingly soluble derivatives, for example, as a sparingly soluble salt.

As stated above, the compounds of the invention may also be used in combination with other therapeutic agents. The invention thus provides, in a further aspect, a combination comprising a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative thereof together with a further therapeutic agent.

The combinations referred to above may conveniently be presented for use in the form of a pharmaceutical formulation and thus pharmaceutical formulations comprising a combination as defined above together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient comprise a further aspect of the invention. The individual components of such combinations may be administered either sequentially or simultaneously in separate or combined pharmaceutical formulations.

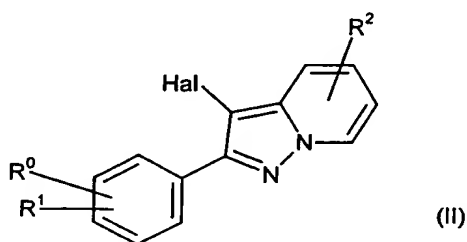
When a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative thereof is used in combination with a second therapeutic agent active against the same disease state the dose of each compound may differ from that when the compound is used alone. Appropriate doses will be readily appreciated by those skilled in the art.

A proposed daily dosage of a compound of formula (I) for the treatment of man is 0.01mg/kg to 500mg/kg, such as 0.05mg/kg to 100mg/kg, e.g. 0.1mg/kg to 50mg/kg, which may be conveniently administered in 1 to 4 doses. The precise dose employed will depend on the age and condition of the patient and on the route of administration. Thus, for example, a daily dose of 0.25mg/kg to 10mg/kg may be suitable for systemic administration.

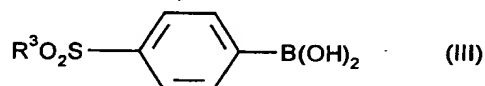
Compounds of formula (I) and pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives thereof may be prepared by any method known in the art for the preparation of compounds of analogous structure.

Suitable methods for the preparation of compounds of formula (I) and pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives thereof are described below. In the discussion and formulae that follow R^0 to R^3 are as defined in formula (I) above unless otherwise stated; Hal is a halogen, such as Br or I; X^- is a counterion, such as I^- ; NBS is N-bromosuccinimide; NCS is N-chlorosuccinimide; DMF is N,N-dimethylformamide; and alkyl and halogen are as previously defined.

Thus according to a first process (A), compounds of formula (I) may be prepared by reacting a compound of formula (II)

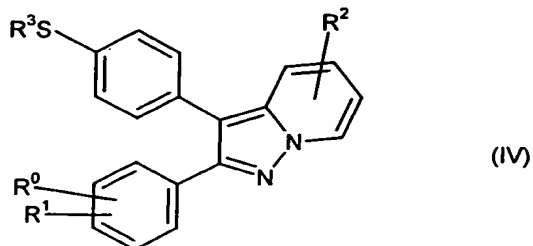


thereof with a boronic acid of formula (III)



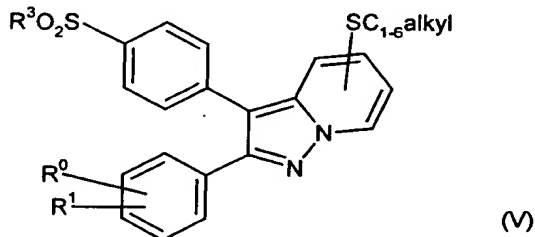
or a suitable derivative thereof in the presence of a suitable transition metal catalyst. Suitable derivatives of formula (III) include boronic acid esters, such as those described in R. Miyaura *et al*, J. Org. Chem., 1995, 60, 7508-7510. Conveniently, the reaction is carried out in a solvent, such as an ether (e.g. 1,2 dimethoxyethane); in the presence of a base, such as an inorganic base (e.g. sodium carbonate); and employing a palladium catalyst, such as tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0).

According to a another process (B), compounds of formula (I) wherein R^3 is C_{1-6} alkyl may be prepared by oxidising a compound of formula (IV)



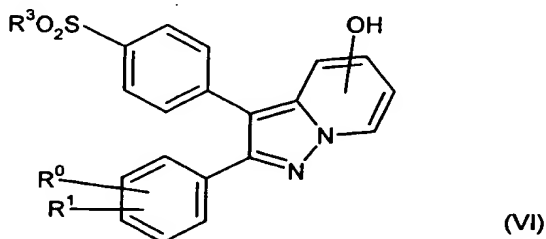
under conventional conditions. Conveniently the oxidation is effected using a monopersulfate compound, such as potassium peroxymonosulfate (known as OxoneTM) and the reaction is carried out in a solvent, such as an aqueous alcohol, (e.g. aqueous methanol), and at between -78°C and ambient temperature.

According to a another process (C), compounds of formula (I) wherein R^2 is C_{1-6} alkylsulphonyl may be prepared by oxidising a compound of formula (V)



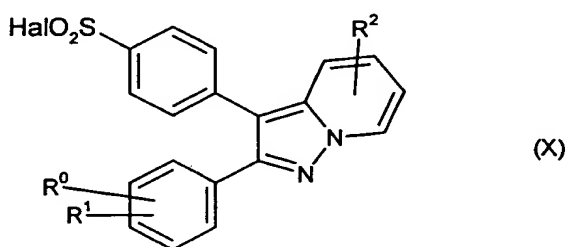
under conventional conditions. Conveniently the oxidation is effected in the manner described just above for process (B).

According to a another process (D), compounds of formula (I) wherein R^2 is C_{1-6} alkoxy substituted by one or more fluorine atoms may be prepared by reacting a phenol of formula (VI)



with a halofluoroalkane under conventional conditions. Conveniently the reaction is effected in a solvent, such as a polar solvent (e.g. DMF), in the presence of a strong base, such as an inorganic hydride (e.g. sodium hydride), at about ambient temperature and using the appropriate bromofluoroalkane to give the desired compound of formula (I).

According to another process (E), compounds of formula (I) wherein R^3 is NH_2 may be prepared by reacting a compound of formula (X)



with a source of ammonia under conventional conditions. Conveniently the reaction is carried out in a solvent, such as an ester (e.g. ethyl acetate); at ambient or elevated temperature (e.g. ambient temperature); employing ammonium hydroxide as the source of ammonia and using a compound of formula (X) where Hal is Cl.

According to another process (F) compounds of formula (I) may be prepared by interconversion, utilising other compounds of formula (I) as precursors. The following procedures are illustrative of suitable interconversions.

Compounds of formula (I) wherein R^2 represents C_{1-6} alkyl substituted by one or more fluorine atoms may be prepared from the appropriate compound of formula (I) wherein R^2 is C_{1-6} hydroxyalkyl, $C(O)H$ or $C(O)C_{1-6}$ alkyl, by treatment with a suitable source of fluorine. Suitable sources of fluorine include, for example, diethylaminosulphur trifluoride. Conveniently the reaction is effected in the presence of a solvent, such as a halogenated hydrocarbon (e.g. dichloromethane), and at reduced temperature, such as $-78^\circ C$.

Compounds of formula (I) wherein R^2 represents $C(O)H$ may be prepared from the corresponding compound of formula (I) wherein R^2 represents CH_2OH by oxidation. Suitable oxidising agents include, for example, manganese (IV) oxide. Conveniently the oxidation is effected in the presence of a solvent, such as a

halogenated hydrocarbon (e.g. chloroform), and at elevated temperature (e.g. under reflux).

Compounds of formula (I) wherein R^2 represents C_{1-6} hydroxyalkyl, and wherein the hydroxy group is attached to the carbon linked to the pyridine ring, may be prepared by reduction of the compound of formula (I) wherein R^2 represents the corresponding aldehyde or ketone. Suitable reducing agents include hydride reducing agents, such as diisobutylaluminium hydride. Conveniently the reduction is effected in the presence of a solvent, such as a halogenated hydrocarbon (e.g. dichloromethane), and at reduced temperature, such as -78°C .

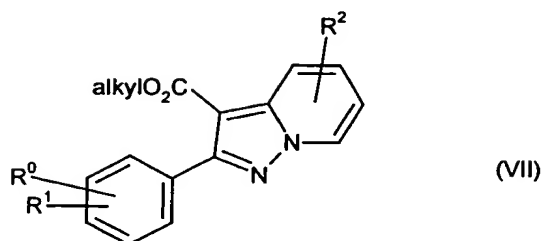
As will be appreciated by those skilled in the art it may be necessary or desirable at any stage in the synthesis of compounds of formula (I) to protect one or more sensitive groups in the molecule so as to prevent undesirable side reactions.

Another process (G) for preparing compounds of formula (I) thus comprises deprotecting protected derivatives of compounds of formula (I).

The protecting groups used in the preparation of compounds of formula (I) may be used in conventional manner. See, for example, those described in 'Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis' by Theodora W Green and Peter G M Wuts, second edition, (John Wiley and Sons, 1991), incorporated herein by reference, which also describes methods for the removal of such groups.

Acylation of compounds of formula (I) wherein R^3 is NH_2 to provide corresponding acylated benzenesulphonamide derivatives may be carried out by conventional means, for example by employing conventional acylating agents such as those described in 'Advanced Organic Chemistry' by J March, fourth edition, (John Wiley and Sons, 1992), pp 417-424, incorporated herein by reference.

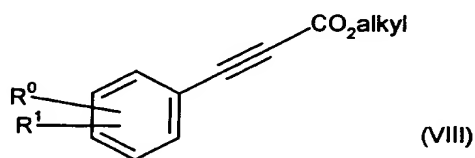
Compounds of formula (II) may be prepared by halogenating compounds of formula (VII)



by conventional means.

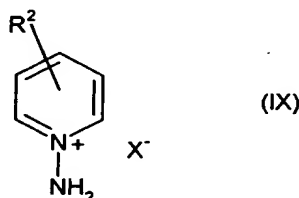
- 5 Thus esters of formula (VII) are first hydrolysed to their corresponding acids, for example by treatment with a strong base (e.g. sodium hydroxide), in the present of a solvent (e.g. ethanol) and at elevated temperature. The corresponding acid is then treated with a halogenating agent, conveniently at ambient temperature and in a solvent (e.g. chlorinated hydrocarbon), under which conditions the acid
- 10 undergoes both halogenation and decarboxylation. Conveniently, the halogenating agent is a brominating agent, such as bromine in the presence of a strong acid (e.g. hydrobromic acid in acetic acid) or N-bromosuccinimide, to yield the corresponding compound of formula (II) wherein Hal is bromine.

Esters of formula (VII) may be prepared by reacting a compound of formula (VIII)



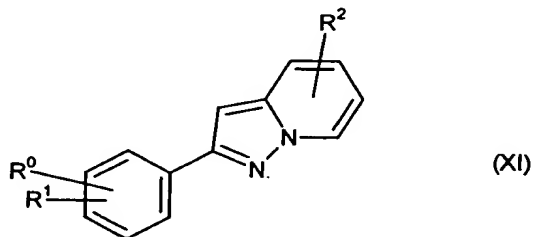
15

with an aminopyridinium complex of formula (IX)



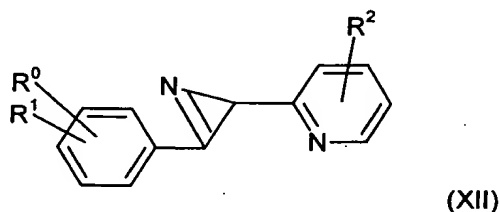
under conventional conditions. Conveniently the reaction is effected in the presence of a base, such as potassium carbonate, a solvent, such as DMF and at ambient temperature.

5 Compounds of formula (II) may also be prepared by halogenating a compound of formula (XI)



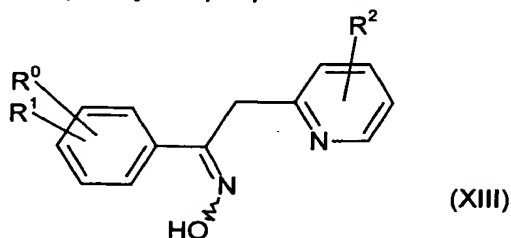
10 by conventional means. Conveniently the halogenation is effected using a brominating agent (e.g. NBS), at ambient temperature and in a solvent (e.g. chlorinated hydrocarbon), to yield the corresponding compound of formula (II) wherein Hal is bromine.

Compounds of formula (XI) may be prepared by from an azirine of formula (XII)



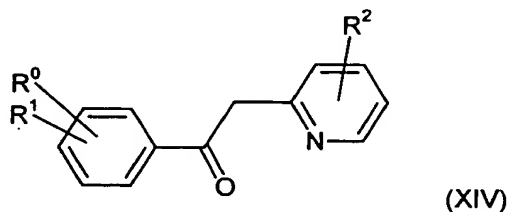
15 by conventional means. Conveniently the reaction is effected in a solvent, such as an aromatic hydrocarbon (e.g. 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene) and at elevated temperature (e.g. under reflux).

Compounds of formula (XII) may be prepared from an oxime of formula (XIII)



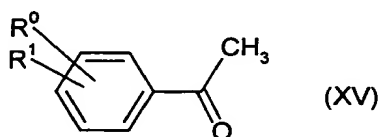
5 by conventional means. Conveniently the oxime is dissolved in a solvent such as a haloalkane (e.g. dichloromethane), treated with a base, such as an amine (e.g. triethylamine), the mixture cooled to about 0°C and treated with an anhydride (e.g. trifluoroacetic anhydride), and the mixture then allowed to warm to ambient temperature.

Compounds of formula (XIII) may be prepared from a ketone of formula (XIV)

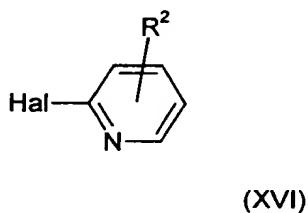


10 by conventional means. Conveniently the reaction is effected with hydroxylamine or a salt thereof (e.g. hydroxylamine hydrochloride), in a solvent such as an alcohol (e.g. methanol) and at ambient temperature.

Compounds of formula (XIV) may be prepared by reacting a compound of formula (XV)



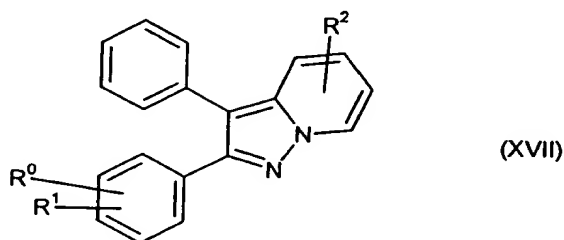
with a compound of formula (XVI)



15 under conventional conditions. Conveniently the compound of formula (XVI) is a chloro derivative and the reaction is effected in the presence of a strong base, such as an inorganic hydride (e.g. sodium hydride) and at about ambient temperature.

Boronic acids of formula (III) are either known compounds or may be prepared by literature methods such as those described in, for example, EPA publication No. 533268.

Compounds of formula (X) may be prepared by sulphonylating a compound of formula (XVII)



under conventional conditions. Conveniently the sulphonylation is effected using sulphonic acid or a derivative thereof, such as a halosulphonic acid (e.g. chlorosulphonic acid); in the presence of a solvent, such as a halogenated alkane (e.g. dichloromethane); and at between -78°C and ambient temperature (e.g. -70°C).

Compounds of formulae (IV), (V) and (VI) and (XVII) may be prepared by methods analogous to those described for the preparation of the corresponding compounds of formula (I).

Compounds of formulae (VIII), (IX), (XV), (XVI) are either known compounds or may be prepared by literature methods such as those described in, for example: D H Wadsworth *et al*, J Org Chem, (1987), 52(16), 3662-8; J Morris and D G Wishka, Synthesis (1994), (1), 43-6; Y Kobayashi *et al*, Chem Pharm Bull, (1971), 19(10), 2106-15; K Novitskii *et al*, Khim Geterotskil Soedin, (1970) 2, 57-62; and T Tsuchiya, J Kurita and K Takayama, Chem Pharm Bull, (1980), 28(9) 2676-81; all incorporated herein by reference.

Certain intermediates described above are novel compounds, and it is to be understood that all novel intermediates herein form further aspects of the present invention. Compounds of formulae (II), (IV), (X) and (XVII) are key intermediates and represent a particular aspect of the present invention.

Conveniently, compounds of the invention are isolated following work-up in the form of the free base. Pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts of the compounds of the invention may be prepared using conventional means.

5 Solvates (e.g. hydrates) of a compound of the invention may be formed during the work-up procedure of one of the aforementioned process steps.

The following Examples illustrate the invention but do not limit the invention in any way. All temperatures are in °C. Flash column chromatography was carried out using Merck 9385 silica. Solid Phase Extraction (SPE) chromatography was carried out using Varian Mega Bond Elut (Si) cartridges (Anachem) under
10 15mmHg vacuum with stepped gradient elution. Thin layer chromatography (Tlc) was carried out on silica plates. NMR was carried out on a Bruker 400MHz spectrometer. Chemical shifts are given, with respect to tetramethylsilane as internal chemical shift reference, in δ ppm. In addition to those already defined, the following abbreviations are used: Me, methyl;
15 DMSO, dimethylsulphoxide; TFA, trifluoroacetic acid; DME, dimethoxyethane; THF, tetrahydrofuran; EtOAc, ethyl acetate; DCM, dichloromethane; M, molar; s, singlet; d, doublet; t, triplet and m, multiplet.

Example 1

20 4-[2-(3-Fluoro-phenyl)-6-trifluoromethyl-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]-benzenesulfonamide

i) 3-Trifluoromethyl-pyridin-1-ylideneamine 2,4,6-trimethylphenylsulphonate

Solid t-butoxycarbonyl-O-mesitylenesulfonylhydroxylamine (13.44g, 42.5mmol)¹ was added portionwise with stirring to TFA (40ml) over 10min then stirred for a further 30 minutes. The solution was poured onto ice (~250ml) and left until the
25 ice melted. The resulting white solid was filtered off, washed with water, and dissolved in DME (200ml). The solution was dried over 4 Å mol. sieves for 1.5 hours, filtered, then 3-trifluoromethylpyridine (5g, 34mmol) added and the reaction stirred at ambient temperature for 20h. The intermediate salt was isolated by filtration, washed with DME to give the title compound as a white
30 solid (6.63g, 54%).

¹H NMR δ (DMSO) 9.34 (1H, s); 9.0 (1H, d, J 6Hz); 8.8(2H, br s); 8.68 (1H, d, J 8Hz); 8.22 (1H, t, J 7Hz); 6.75 (2H, s); 2.17 (3H, s)

Ref 1 Josef G Krause, Synthesis, 1972, 140

ii) 1-(2,2-Dibromo-vinyl)-3-fluoro-benzene

To a stirred, cooled (ice/salt, 0°) solution of carbon tetrabromide (48.82g) in anhydrous DCM (200ml) was added, portionwise over 3 minutes, triphenylphosphine (77.1g), maintaining the temperature below 10°. The resulting orange suspension was stirred at 0° for 1 hour before adding to it 3-fluorobenzaldehyde (7.8ml). After the addition was complete, the suspension was stirred at 0° for 1 hour then quenched by the addition of water (75ml). The organic phase was separated and washed with brine (75ml), dried (Na₂SO₄) and evaporated to dryness. The residual gum was poured into cyclohexane (1L) and stirred for 30 minutes. The organic phase was decanted and the residue taken up into DCM and poured into cyclohexane (1L). This procedure was repeated twice more and the combined organic phases concentrated to ~100ml and passed through silica gel. The filtrate was concentrated to give the title compound as a mobile yellow oil (24g, 100%). MH+ 280, MH- 279 NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.05 (1H, tm, J= 9Hz) 7.3 (3H, m) 7.45 (1H, s)

iii) (3-Fluoro-phenyl)-propynoic acid methyl ester

To a stirred solution of 1-(2,2-dibromo-vinyl)-3-fluoro-benzene (23.8g) in anhydrous THF (350ml) cooled to -78° was added dropwise over 30 minutes, n-butyllithium (2.2eq, 1.6M in hexanes). The mixture was stirred for a further 30 minutes at -78° before methyl chloroformate (11.6g, 9.5ml) was added and the resultant mixture allowed to warm to 0° for 1hour before being diluted with 1:1 saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate:ammonium chloride (100ml) and extracted into ether (2x 100ml). The combined organic extract was washed with brine (25ml), dried (Na₂SO₄) and evaporated to dryness to give the title compound as a brown oil (16.7g, 100%).

MH- 173

NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.4-7.1 (4H, m) 3.85 (3H, s, CO₂Me)

iv) 2-(3-Fluoro-phenyl)-6-trifluoromethyl-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridine-3-carboxylic acid methyl ester

To a solution of (3-fluoro-phenyl)-propynoic acid methyl ester (1.75g, 9.83mmol) and 3-trifluoromethyl-pyridin-1-ylideneamine 2,4,6-trimethylphenylsulphonate (1.87g, 5.17mmol) in CH₃CN (15ml) was added 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene (1.47ml) and the mixture heated to reflux for 30 minutes. The reaction was concentrated *in vacuo*, poured into water and extracted into ethyl acetate

(2x50ml). The combined organic phases were washed with water (20ml), dried and purified by column chromatography with cyclohexane/EtOAc (20:1) as eluant. This gave the title compound as a white solid (448mg, 26%).

1H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 8.9 (1H, s); 8.35 (1H, d, J 9Hz); 7.60 (2H, 2x d, J 8Hz); 7.55 (1H, d, J 10Hz); 7.45 (1H, dt, J 8 & 6Hz); 7.20(1H, dt, J 8&2Hz); 3.89 (3H, s)

v) 2-(3-Fluoro-phenyl)-6-trifluoromethyl-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridine-3-carboxylic acid

To a suspension of 2-(3-fluoro-phenyl)-6-trifluoromethyl-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridine-3-carboxylic acid methyl ester (448mg) in ethanol (10ml) was added 2N NaOH and heated at reflux for 3h. The cooled reaction mixture was acidified with 2N HCl and the resulting solid isolated by filtration and dried *in vacuo* at 60° to give the title compound as an off-white solid (403mg, 93%).

MH⁺ = 323

1H NMR (DMSO) δ 9.55 (1H, s); 8.3 (1H, d); 7.8 (1H, d); 7.65 (2H, 2x d); 7.55 (1H, m); 7.35 (1H, t)

vi) 3-Bromo-2-(3-fluoro-phenyl)-6-trifluoromethyl-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridine

To a solution of 2-(3-fluoro-phenyl)-6-trifluoromethyl-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridine-3-carboxylic acid (403mg, 1.24mmol) and NaHCO₃ (355mg, 3.4eq) in DMF (10ml) was added NBS (1.1eq, 244mg) and the resulting solution stirred at rt for 1.5h. The mixture was diluted with water and extracted with EtOAc (3x10ml). The combined organic phases were washed with water (3x10ml), dried and concentrated *in vacuo* to give the title compound as a brown solid (390mg, 85%). MH⁺ 358/359

1H NMR (CDCl₃) 8.8 (1H, s); 7.9 (1H, d); 7.8 (1H, d); 7.65 (1H, d); 7.50 (1H, m); 7.35 (1H, d); 7.15 (1H, t)

vii) 4-[2-(3-Fluoro-phenyl)-6-trifluoromethyl-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]-benzenesulfonamide

A mixture of 4-iodobenzenesulphonamide (651mg); dipinacoldiborane (495mg) ²; potassium acetate (860mg); and [1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)-ferrocene]palladium(II) chloride complex : dichloromethane (1:1) (50mg); in DMF (5ml) was heated under nitrogen at 80° for 1.5 h. To the cooled reaction mixture was added 3-bromo-2-(3-fluoro-phenyl)-6-trifluoromethyl-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridine (330mg, 0.919mmol), 2N Na₂CO₃ (4ml) and tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium (0) (40mg) and the mixture heated at reflux under nitrogen for 18 hours. The cooled reaction mixture was poured into

water (30ml) and the suspension extracted with ethyl acetate (3x20ml). The organic extracts were combined, dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by SPE chromatography eluting with a gradient of cyclohexane:EtOAc (100:0 to 0:100, 10% step). Trituration of the concentrated fractions containing product with diethyl ether gave the title compound as a white solid (139mg, 35%). MH+ 436

¹H (CDCl₃) 8.87 (1H, s); 8.0 (2H, d, J 8Hz); 7.65 (1H, d, J 9Hz); 7.50 (2H, d, J 8Hz); 7.35 (4H, m); 7.10 (1H, t, J 8Hz); 4.88 (2H, br s)

Ref 2: R. Miyaura et al J.Org.Chem.,1995,60,7508-7510

Example 2

2-(3-Fluoro-phenyl)-3-(4-methanesulfonyl-phenyl)-6-trifluoromethyl-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridine

To a solution of the 3-bromo-2-(3-fluoro-phenyl)-6-trifluoromethyl-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridine (50mg, 0.139mmol) in DMF (5ml) was added 4-methanesulfonyl-phenylboronic acid (37mg, 1.3eq), ground potassium phosphate (83mg) and tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium (0) (10mg) and the mixture heated to 90° for 18h under N₂. The cooled mixture was poured into water (10ml) and extracted into EtOAc (4x 10ml). The combined organic phases were washed sequentially with water, brine, 2N NaOH and brine, dried and concentrated *in vacuo* to give the title compound as an off-white solid (27mg, 45%). MH+ 435

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 8.9 (1H, s); 8.0 (2H, d, J 8Hz); 7.65 (1H, d, J 9Hz); 7.55 (2H, d, J 8Hz); 7.25-7.4 (3H, m); 7.1(1H, m); 3.15 (3H, s)

Example 3

4-[2-(4-Ethoxy-phenyl)-6-trifluoromethyl-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]-benzenesulfonamide

The process represented by Example 1(i)-(vii) was repeated, but substituting 4-ethoxybenzaldehyde for 3-fluorobenzaldehyde in step (ii). The title compound was obtained from 3-bromo-2-(4-ethoxy-phenyl)-6-trifluoromethyl-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridine in the manner described for Example 1(vii), as a white solid (127mg, 44%).

MH+ 462

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 8.85 (1H, s); 7.95 (2H, d, J 8Hz); 7.60 (1H, d, J 9Hz); 7.52 (2H, d, 8Hz); 7.47 (2H, d, J 8Hz); 7.3 (1H, dd, J (&2Hz); 6.9 (2H, d, J 9Hz); 4.86 (2H, br s); 4.07 (2H, q, J 7Hz); 1.45 (3H, t, J 7Hz)

Example 44-[2-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-6-trifluoromethyl-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]-benzenesulfonamide

5 The process represented by Example 1(i)-(vii), was repeated, but substituting 4-fluorobenzaldehyde for 3-fluorobenzaldehyde in step (ii). The title compound was obtained from 3-bromo-2-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-6-trifluoromethyl-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridine in the manner described for Example 1(vii), as a brown solid (240mg, 70%).

10 MH+ 436

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 8.85 (1H, s); 8.0 (2H, d, J 8Hz); 7.65 (1H, d, J 9Hz); 7.5 (4H, m), 7.33 (1H, dd, J 9&1Hz); 7.1 (2H, t, 8Hz); 5.0 (2H, br s)

Example 5

15 2-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-3-(4-methanesulfonyl-phenyl)-6-trifluoromethyl-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridine

By using 3-bromo-2-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-6-trifluoromethyl-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridine the title compound was obtained as a white solid (95mg, 48%) in the manner described in Example 2.

20 MH+ =435

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 8.87 (1H, s); 8.0 (2H, d, J 8Hz); 7.67 (1H, d, J 9Hz); 7.55 (4H, m); 7.35 (1H, dd, J 9&1Hz); 7.1 (2H, t, J 9Hz); 3.15 (3H, s)

Example 6

25 4-(2-Phenyl-6-trifluoromethyl-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl)-benzenesulfonamide

The process represented by Example 1(i)-(vii), was repeated, but substituting propynoic acid methyl ester (Lancaster) for 3-fluoro-phenyl)-propynoic acid methyl ester in step (iv). The title compound was obtained from 3-bromo-2-phenyl-6-trifluoromethyl-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridine in the manner described for Example 1(vii), as a white solid (140mg, 43%).

30

MH+ 418

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 8.85 (1H, s); 7.95 (2H, d, J 8Hz); 7.65 (1H, d, J 9Hz) 7.53 (3H, m); 7.4 (4H, m) 4.86 (2H, br s)

Example 7

3-(4-Methanesulfonyl-phenyl)-2-phenyl-6-trifluoromethyl-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridine

By using 3-bromo-2-phenyl-6-trifluoromethyl-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridine the title compound was obtained as an off-white solid (21mg, 34%) in the manner described in Example 2.

MH+ 417

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 8.87 (1H, s); 7.97 (2H, d, 8Hz); 7.67 (1H, d, J 9Hz); 7.55 (4H, m); 7.4 (4H, m); 3.15 (3H, s)

Example 8

4-[2-(4-methyl-phenyl)-6-trifluoromethyl-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]-benzenesulfonamide

The process represented by Example 1(i)-(vii), was repeated, but substituting 4-methylbenzaldehyde for 3-fluorobenzaldehyde in step (ii). The title compound was obtained from 3-bromo-2-(4-methyl-phenyl)-6-trifluoromethyl-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridine in the manner described for Example 1(vii), as an off-white solid (168mg, 36%).

MH+ 432

¹H CDCl₃ δ 8.8.85 (1H, s); 7.95 (2H, d, J 8Hz); 7.63, (1H, d, J 9.3Hz); 7.47 (2H, d, J 8Hz); 7.44 (2H, d, J 8Hz); 7.31 (1H, d, J 8Hz); 7.18 (2H, d, J 8Hz), 5.95 (2H, br s); 2.37 (3H, s)

Example 9

N-Acetyl-4-[2-(3-fluorophenyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]benzenesulfonamide

A mixture of 4-[2-(3-fluoro-phenyl)-6-trifluoromethyl-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]-benzenesulfonamide (0.2g, 0.46mmol) and acetyl chloride (Aldrich) (1ml) in acetic acid (1ml) was heated at 95° for 1hr. The solvent was removed and the resulting oil was dissolved in EtOAc (30ml), washed with M Na₂CO₃ (10ml) and brine (10ml). Drying (MgSO₄) and removal of solvent gave a white solid which was triturated with petrol, filtered and dried to give the title compound (0.17g 77%). MH- 476

NMR (DMSO-d₆): δ 1.82 (3H,s) 7.25-7.35 (3H,m) 7.45-7.52 (2H,m) 7.48 (2H,d) 7.55 (1H,d) 7.84 (1H,d) 7.89 (2H,d) 9.48 (1H,s)

Example 10N-Acetyl-4-[2-(4-ethoxyphenyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]benzenesulfonamide

By using 4-[2-(4-ethoxy-phenyl)-6-trifluoromethyl-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]-benzenesulfonamide (0.1g 0.2mmol), the title compound was obtained in the manner of Example 9 as a white solid (0.11g 100%).

MH⁺: 504

NMR (CDCl₃): δ 1.44 (3H,t) 2.25 (3H,s) 4.07 (2H q) 6.90 (2H,d) 7.32 (1H,d) 7.60 (2H,d) 7.65 (2H,d) 8.07 (2H,d) 8.27 (1H,br) 8.85 (1H,s)

Example 11N-Acetyl-4-[2-phenyl-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]benzenesulfonamide

By using 4-(2-phenyl-6-trifluoromethyl-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl)-benzenesulfonamide (0.1g 0.2mmol), the title compound was obtained in the manner of Example 9 as a light brown solid (0.11g 100%).

MH⁺: 460

NMR (CDCl₃) δ 2.30 (3H,s) 7.34 (1H,s) 7.37-7.42 (3H,m) 7.51-7.56 (4H,m) 7.69 (1H,d) 8.07 (2H,d) 8.18 (1H,br) 8.88(1H,s)

Example 12Sodium salt of N-acetyl-4-[2-(3-fluorophenyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]benzenesulfonamide

To a solution of N-acetyl-4-[2-(3-fluorophenyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]benzenesulfonamide (0.087g 0.2mmol) in ethanol (5ml) was added 2M NaOH (0.1ml 0.2mmol) and the mixture was allowed to stand at room temperature for 15 minutes. Removal of solvent gave a white solid which was triturated with diethyl ether, filtered off and dried to give the title compound (0.08g 80%).

Example 134-[2-(3-Fluorophenyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]-N-(2-methoxyacetyl)benzenesulfonamide

To a solution of 4-[2-(3-fluoro-phenyl)-6-trifluoromethyl-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]-benzenesulfonamide (0.15g 0.35mmol) in dry THF (3ml) was added N,N-(diisopropyl)aminomethylpolystyrene (Argonaut Technologies) (0.25g 0.9mmol), 4-dimethylaminopyridine (Aldrich) (0.03g 0.25mmol) and

methoxyacetyl chloride (Aldrich) (0.09g 0.8mmol) and the mixture was shaken at room temperature for 18hr. Tris-(2-aminoethyl)amine polystyrene (Argonaut Technologies) (0.5g 1.7mmol) was added and shaking continued for 6hr. The resins were filtered off, washed with dichloromethane (5ml) and the solvents were removed. The residue was purified by SPE chromatography eluting with cyclohexane:EtOAc (5:1 then 2:1) to give the title compound as a white solid.(0.07g, 40%).

MH⁺: 508

NMR (CDCl₃): δ 3.46 (3H,s) 3.94 (2H,s) 7.10 (1H,m) 7.25-7.38 (4H,m) 7.53 (2H,d) 7.68 (1H,d) 8.15 (2H,d) 8.86 (1H,s) 8.95 (1H,br)

Example 14

4-[2-(3-Fluorophenyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]-N-propionylbenzenesulfonamide

By using propionyl chloride (Aldrich) (0.092g 1mmol) the title compound was obtained in the manner of Example 13 as a white solid (0.11g 63%).

MH⁺: 492

NMR (CDCl₃): δ 1.14 (3H,t) 2.36 (2H,q) 7.10 (1H,m) 7.25-7.40 (4H,m) 7.53 (2H,d) 7.68 (1H,d) 8.13 (2H,d) 8.20 (1H,br) 8.87 (1H,s)

Example 15

4-[2-(3-Fluorophenyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]-N-isobutyrylbenzenesulfonamide

By using isobutyryl chloride (Aldrich) (0.107g 1mmol) the title compound was obtained in the manner of Example 13 as a white solid (0.068g 38%).

MH⁺: 506

NMR (CDCl₃): δ 1.15 (6H,d) 2.46 (1H,sept) 7.09 (1H,m) 7.25-7.40 (4H,m) 7.53 (2H,d) 7.68 (1H,d) 8.13 (2H,d) 8.45 (1H,br) 8.87 (1H,s)

Example 16

N-Benzoyl-4-[2-(3-fluorophenyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]benzenesulfonamide

By using benzoyl chloride (Aldrich) (0.21g 1.5mmol) the title compound was obtained in the manner of Example 13 as a white solid (0.07g 37%). MH⁺: 540

NMR (CD₃OD): δ 6.98 (1H,m) 7.15-7.25 (3H,m) 7.27-7.35 (4H,m) 7.66 (1H,d) 7.40 (2H,d) 7.77 (2H,d) 7.99 (2H,d) 8.95 (1H,s)

Example 17

Methyl 4-[[[4-[2-(3-fluorophenyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]phenyl]sulfonyl]amino]-4-oxobutanoate

By using 3-carbomethoxypropionyl chloride (Aldrich) (0.15g 1mmol) the title compound was obtained in the manner of Example 13 as a white solid (0.1g 52%). MH⁺: 550

NMR (CDCl₃): δ 2.64 (4H,m) 3.66 (3H,s) 7.10 (1H,m) 7.23-7.37 (4H,m) 7.52 (2H,d) 7.68 (1H,d) 8.11 (2H,d) 8.70 (1H,br) 8.86 (1H,s)

Example 18

4-[[[4-[2-(3-Fluorophenyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]phenyl]sulfonyl]amino]-4-oxobutanoic acid

A solution of methyl 4-[[[4-[2-(3-fluorophenyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]phenyl]sulfonyl]amino]-4-oxobutanoate (0.1g 0.18mmol) in methanol (20ml) was heated under reflux with 2M NaOH (0.45ml 0.9mmol) for 24 hr. The solvent was removed and the resulting solid was dissolved in water (20ml) and the pH was adjusted to 2 with 2M HCl. The liberated solid was extracted into EtOAc (3x20ml) and the combined extracts were washed with water (20ml) and brine (20ml). Drying (MgSO₄) and removal of solvent gave the title compound as a white solid (0.09g 92%). MH⁺: 536

NMR (CDCl₃): δ 2.62 (4H,m) 7.07 (1H,m) 7.22-7.37 (3H,m) 7.37 (1H,d) 7.53 (2H,d) 7.67 (1H,d) 8.10 (2H,d) 8.88 (1H,s) 9.04 (1H,br)

Example 19

4-[2-(3-Fluorophenyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]-N-pentanoylbenzenesulfonamide

To a solution of 4-[2-(3-fluoro-phenyl)-6-trifluoromethyl-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]-benzenesulfonamide (0.109g 0.25mmol) in chloroform (10ml) was added diisopropylethylamine (Aldrich) (100μl), 4-dimethylaminopyridine (0.02g 0.16mmol) and valeryl chloride (Aldrich) (0.072g 0.6mmol) and the reaction was stirred at room temperature for 20 hr. It was washed with M Na₂CO₃ (5ml), water (5ml) and dried (MgSO₄). Removal of solvent gave a solid which was purified by SPE chromatography. Elution with cyclohexane:EtOAc (2:1) gave the title compound as a white solid (0.075g 58%). MH⁻: 518

NMR (Acetone-d₆): δ 0.77 (3H,t) 1.20 (2H,m) 1.45 (2H,m) 7.14 (1H,m) 7.23-7.42 (3H,m) 7.49 (1H,d) 7.58 (2H,d) 7.83 (1H,d) 8.04 (2H,d) 9.13 (1H,s)

Example 202-[(4-[2-(3-Fluorophenyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]phenyl)sulfonyl]amino]-2-oxoethyl acetate

By using 4-[2-(3-fluoro-phenyl)-6-trifluoromethyl-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]-benzenesulfonamide (0.15g 0.35mmol), diisopropylethylamine (Aldrich) (150 μ l), 4-dimethylaminopyridine (0.04g 0.32mmol) and acetoxyacetyl chloride (Aldrich) (0.109g 0.8mmol), the title compound was obtained in the manner of Example 19 as a white solid (0.14g 75%). MH⁺: 536

NMR (CDCl₃): δ 2.05 (3H,s) 4.55 (2H,s) 6.94 (1H,m) 7.10-7.30 (6H,m) 7.46 (1H,d) 7.97 (2H,d) 8.75 (1H,s)

Example 21N-Acetyl-4-[2-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]benzenesulfonamide

A solution of 4-[2-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-6-trifluoromethyl-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]-benzenesulphonamide (0.185g 0.42mmol), triethylamine (0.4ml), 4-dimethylaminopyridine (0.024g 0.18mmol) and acetic anhydride (0.12ml 1.2mmol) in chloroform (10ml) was stirred at room temperature for 4 hr. The reaction mixture was washed with 2M HCl (10ml), M Na₂CO₃ (5ml) and water (10ml). Drying (MgSO₄) and removal of solvent gave the title compound as a white solid (0.06g 31%).

MH⁺ 478

NMR (CDCl₃): δ 2.05 (3H,s) 7.07 (2H,t) 7.34 (1H,d) 7.47 (2H,d) 7.55 (2H,m) 7.68 (1H,d) 8.05 (2H,d) 8.86 (1H,s)

Example 22N-(2-Chloroacetyl)-4-[2-(3-fluorophenyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]benzenesulfonamide

By using 4-[2-(3-fluoro-phenyl)-6-trifluoromethyl-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]-benzenesulfonamide (0.7g 1.6mmol), triethylamine (1.6ml), 4-dimethylaminopyridine (0.1g 0.8mmol) and chloroacetic anhydride (Aldrich) (0.825g 4.8mmol), the title compound was obtained the manner of Example 21 as a white solid (0.5g 61%).

MH⁺: 510,512

NMR (CDCl₃): δ 4.08 (2H,s) 7.11 (1H,m) 7.30-7.40 (4H,m) 7.55 (2H,d) 7.68 (1H,d) 8.14 (2H,d) 8.87 (1H,s) 8.90 (1H,br)

Example 23

N-[2-(Diethylamino)acetyl]-4-[2-(3-fluorophenyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]benzenesulfonamide

A mixture of N-(2-chloroacetyl)-4-[2-(3-fluorophenyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]benzenesulfonamide (0.1g 0.2mmol), diethylamine (0.073g 1mmol) and sodium iodide (0.005g 0.03mmol) in dry THF (5ml) was stirred at room temperature for 24 hr. The solvent was removed and the residues partitioned between EtOAc (10ml) and water (10ml). The organic layer was dried (MgSO₄), the solvent removed and the residues were purified by SCX SPE chromatography. Elution with 5% acetic acid in methanol, EtOAc then 2M ammonia in methanol gave the title compound as a yellow solid (0.066g 60%). MH⁺: 549

NMR (CDCl₃): δ 1.25 (6H,t) 3.12 (4H,q) 3.52 (2H,s) 7.05 (1H,m) 7.25-7.35 (4H,m) 7.44 (2H,d) 7.63 (1H,d) 8.08 (2H,d) 8.85 (1H,s)

Example 24

Methyl {4-[2-(3-fluorophenyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]phenyl}sulfonylcarbamate

A mixture of 4-[2-(3-fluoro-phenyl)-6-trifluoromethyl-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]-benzenesulfonamide (0.1g 0.23mmol), methyl chloroformate (Aldrich) (0.028g 0.3mmol) and potassium carbonate (0.07g 0.05mmol) were stirred and heated at reflux under nitrogen in acetone (10ml) for 18 hr. Additional methyl chloroformate (0.028g) and potassium carbonate (0.07g) were added and heating continued for a further 24 hr. The reaction mixture was poured into water (100ml) and extracted with EtOAc (3x50ml). The combined extracts were washed with brine (30ml), dried (MgSO₄) and the solvent removed. The residues were purified by SPE chromatography, elution with cyclohexane:EtOAc (3:1) gave the title compound as a white solid (0.03g 26%). MH- 492

NMR (CDCl₃): δ 3.73 (3H,s) 7.10 (1H,m) 7.25-7.40 (4H,m) 7.52 (2H,d) 7.68 (1H,d) 8.06 (2H,d) 8.88 (1H,s)

Example 25

tert-Butyl {4-[2-(3-fluorophenyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]phenyl}sulfonylcarbamate

A mixture of 4-[2-(3-fluoro-phenyl)-6-trifluoromethyl-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]-benzenesulfonamide (0.1g 0.23mmol), di-tert-butyl dicarbonate (Aldrich) (0.066g

0.3mmol) and 4-dimethylaminopyridine (0.004g 0.03mmol) were stirred in dry DCM (10ml) containing triethylamine (100 μ l) under nitrogen at room temperature for 2 hr. The reaction mixture was washed with 2M HCl (10ml), water (10ml) and dried (MgSO₄). After removal of solvent the residues were purified by SPE chromatography, elution with cyclohexane:EtOAc gave the title compound as a white solid (0.1g 88%).

MH⁺: 536

NMR (CDCl₃): δ 1.44 (9H,s) 7.10 (1H,m) 7.25-7.40 (4H,m) 7.53 (2H,d) 7.66 (1H,d) 8.06 (2H,d) 8.88 (1H,s)

Biological Data

Inhibitory activity against human COX-1 and COX-2 was assessed in COS cells which had been stably transfected with cDNA for human COX-1 and human COX-2. 24 Hours prior to experiment, COS cells were transferred from the 175cm² flasks in which they were grown, onto 24-well cell culture plates using the following procedure. The incubation medium (Dulbecco's modified eagles medium (DMEM) supplemented with heat-inactivated foetal calf serum (10%v/v), penicillin (100 IU/ml), streptomycin (100 μ g/ml) and geneticin (600 μ g/ml)) was removed from a flask of confluent cells (1 flask at confluency contains approximately 1x10⁷ cells). 10ml of phosphate buffered saline (PBS) was added to the flask to wash the cells. Having discarded the PBS, cells were then rinsed in 10ml trypsin for 20 seconds, after which the trypsin was removed and the flask placed in an incubator (37°) for 1-2 minutes until cells became detached from the flask. The flask was then removed from the incubator and cells resuspended in 10ml of fresh incubation medium. The contents of the flask was transferred to a 250ml sterile container and the volume of incubation medium subsequently made up to 100ml. 1ml cell suspension was pipetted into each well of 4x24-well cell culture plates. The plates were then placed in an incubator (37°C, 95% air/5% CO₂) overnight. If more than 1 flask of cells were required, the cells from the individual flasks were combined before being dispensed into the 24-well plates.

Following the overnight incubation, the incubation medium was completely removed from the 24-well cell culture plates and replaced with 250 μ l fresh DMEM (37°C). The test compounds were made up to 250x the required test concentration in DMSO and were added to the wells in a volume of 1 μ l. Plates

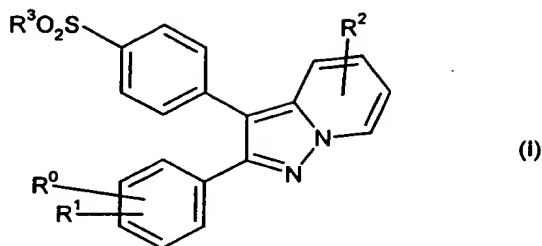
were then mixed gently by swirling and then placed in an incubator for 1 hour (37°C, 95% air/5% CO₂). Following the incubation period, 10µl of arachidonic acid (750µM) was added to each well to give a final arachidonic acid concentration of 30µM. Plates were then incubated for a further 15 minutes, after which the incubation medium was removed from each well of the plates and stored at -20°C, prior to determination of prostaglandin E₂ (PGE₂) levels using enzyme immunoassay. The inhibitory potency of the test compound was expressed as an IC₅₀ value, which is defined as the concentration of the compound required to inhibit the PGE₂ release from the cells by 50%. The selectivity ratio of inhibition of COX-1 versus COX-2 was calculated by comparing respective IC₅₀ values. The following IC₅₀ values for inhibition of COX-2 and COX-1 were obtained for compounds of the invention:

| Example No. | COX-2: IC ₅₀ (nM) | COX-1: IC ₅₀ (nM) |
|-------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1(vii) | 34 | >100,000 |
| 2 | 548 | >100,000 |
| 3 | 34 | 32,200 |
| 4 | 34 | >100,000 |
| 5 | 26 | >100,000 |
| 6 | 31 | 26350 |
| 7 | 30 | >100,000 |

The application of which this specification forms part may be used as a basis for priority in respect of any subsequent application. The claims of such subsequent application may be directed to any novel feature or combination of features relating to the invention described herein. They may take the form of product, process or use claims and may include, by way of example and without limitation, the following claims:

Claims

1. Compounds of formula (I)



and pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives thereof in which:

R^0 and R^1 are independently selected from H, halogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, or C_{1-6} alkoxy substituted by one or more fluorine atoms;

R^2 is H, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkyl substituted by one or more fluorine atoms, C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{1-6} hydroxyalkyl, SC_{1-6} alkyl, $C(O)H$, $C(O)C_{1-6}$ alkyl, C_{1-6} alkylsulphonyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy substituted by one or more fluorine atoms;

and

R^3 is C_{1-6} alkyl or NH_2 .

2. Compounds as claimed in claim 1 wherein R^0 and R^1 are independently H, halogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, or C_{1-6} alkoxy; R^2 is C_{1-3} alkyl substituted by one or more fluorine atoms; and R^3 is C_{1-3} alkyl or NH_2 .

3. Compounds as claimed in claim 1 or 2 wherein R^0 and R^1 are independently H, F, Cl, C_{1-3} alkyl (e.g. methyl), or C_{1-3} alkoxy (e.g. ethoxy); R^2 is C_{1-3} alkyl substituted by one or more fluorine atoms (e.g. trifluoromethyl); and R^3 is methyl or NH_2 .

4. Compounds as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 3 wherein R^0 is F, Cl, or C_{1-3} alkyl (e.g. methyl) or C_{1-3} alkoxy (e.g. ethoxy); R^1 is H; R^2 is C_{1-3} alkyl substituted by one or more fluorine atoms (e.g. trifluoromethyl); and R^3 is methyl or NH_2 .

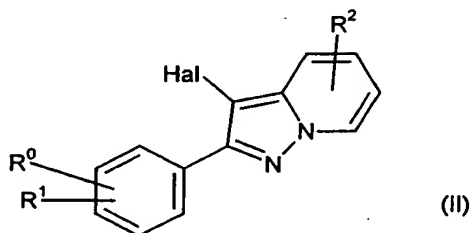
5. Compounds as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 4 wherein R^0 is at the 3- or 4- position of the phenyl ring; and R^2 is at the 6- position of the pyridine ring.

6. 4-[2-(3-fluoro-phenyl)-6-trifluoromethyl-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]-benzenesulfonamide;
2-(3-fluoro-phenyl)-3-(4-methanesulfonyl-phenyl)-6-trifluoromethyl-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridine;
5 4-[2-(4-ethoxy-phenyl)-6-trifluoromethyl-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]-benzenesulfonamide;
4-[2-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-6-trifluoromethyl-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]-benzenesulfonamide;
10 2-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-3-(4-methanesulfonyl-phenyl)-6-trifluoromethyl-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridine;
4-(2-phenyl-6-trifluoromethyl-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl)-benzenesulfonamide;
3-(4-methanesulfonyl-phenyl)-2-phenyl-6-trifluoromethyl-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridine;
15 4-[2-(4-methyl-phenyl)-6-trifluoromethyl-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]-benzenesulfonamide;
and pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives thereof.
7. N-acetyl-4-[2-(3-fluorophenyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]benzenesulfonamide;
20 N-acetyl-4-[2-(4-ethoxyphenyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]benzenesulfonamide;
N-acetyl-4-[2-phenyl-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]benzenesulfonamide;
25 sodium salt of N-acetyl-4-[2-(3-fluorophenyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]benzenesulfonamide;
4-[2-(3-fluorophenyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]-N-(2-methoxyacetyl)benzenesulfonamide;
4-[2-(3-fluorophenyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]-N-propionylbenzenesulfonamide;
30 4-[2-(3-fluorophenyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]-N-isobutyrylbenzenesulfonamide;
N-benzoyl-4-[2-(3-fluorophenyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]benzenesulfonamide;
35 methyl 4-[(4-[2-(3-fluorophenyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]phenyl)sulfonyl]amino]-4-oxobutanoate;

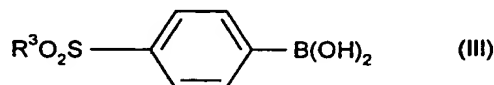
4-[(4-[2-(3-fluorophenyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]phenyl)sulfonyl]amino]-4-oxobutanoic acid;
 4-[2-(3-fluorophenyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]-N-pentanoylbenzenesulfonamide;
 5 2-[(4-[2-(3-fluorophenyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]phenyl)sulfonyl]amino]-2-oxoethyl acetate;
 N-acetyl-4-[2-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]benzenesulfonamide;
 10 N-(2-chloroacetyl)-4-[2-(3-fluorophenyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]benzenesulfonamide;
 N-[2-(diethylamino)acetyl]-4-[2-(3-fluorophenyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]benzenesulfonamide;
 methyl 4-[2-(3-fluorophenyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]phenyl)sulfonylcarbamate; and
 15 tert-butyl 4-[2-(3-fluorophenyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl]phenyl)sulfonylcarbamate.

8. A process for the preparation of compound of formula (I) and pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives thereof as defined in any one of claims 1 to 7, which comprises:

20 (A) reacting a compound of formula (II)



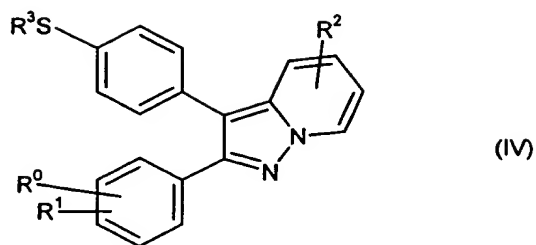
or a protected derivative thereof, with a compound of formula (III)



or a protected derivative thereof; or

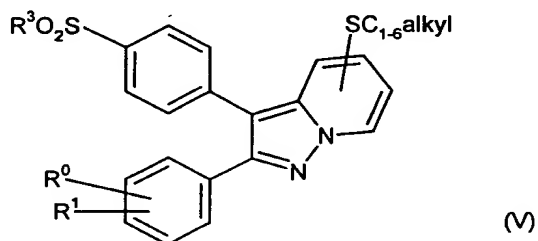
25 (B) where R³ represents C₁₋₄alkyl, reacting a compound of formula (IV)

35



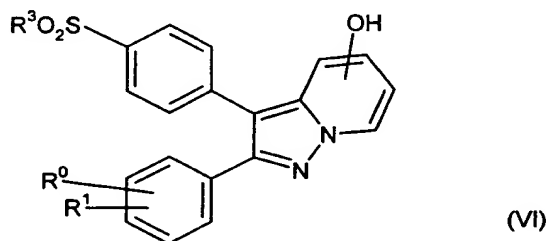
or a protected derivative thereof with an oxidising agent; or

(C) where R^2 is C_{1-6} alkylsulphonyl, oxidising a compound of formula (V)



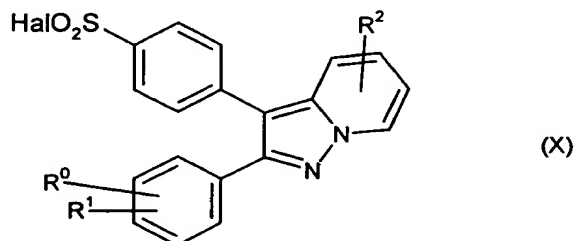
5 or a protected derivative; or

(D) where R^2 is C_{1-6} alkoxy substituted by one or more fluorine atoms, reacting a alcohol of formula (VI)



or a protected derivative thereof with a halofluoroalkane; or

10 (E) where R^3 is NH_2 , reacting a compound of formula (X)



with a source of ammonia under conventional conditions; or

(F) interconversion of a compound of formula (I) into another compound of formula (I); or

(G) deprotecting a protected derivative of compound of formula (I);

5 and optionally converting compounds of formula (I) prepared by any one of processes (A) to (G) into pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives thereof.

9. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative thereof as defined in any one of Claims 1 to 7 in admixture with one or more physiologically acceptable carriers or excipients.

10. A compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative thereof as defined in any one of Claims 1 to 7 for use in human or veterinary medicine.

15 11. A compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative thereof as defined in any one of Claims 1 to 7 for use in the treatment of a condition which is mediated by selective inhibition of COX-2.

20 12. A method of treating a human or animal subject suffering from a condition which is mediated by selective inhibition of COX-2 which comprises administering to said subject an effective amount of a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative as defined in any one of Claims 1 to 7.

25 13. A method of treating a human or animal subject suffering from an inflammatory disorder; which method comprises administering to said subject an effective amount of a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative thereof as defined in any one of Claims 1 to 7.

30 14. The use of a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative thereof as defined in any one of Claims 1 to 7 for the manufacture of a therapeutic agent for the treatment of a condition which is mediated by selective inhibition of COX-2

15. The use of a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative thereof as defined in any one of Claims 1 to 7 for the manufacture of a therapeutic agent for the treatment of an inflammatory disorder.

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